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S/062/61/000/002/003/012
B115/B207

53700

2209

AUTHORS: Ptitsyna, O. A., Reutov, O. A., and Ertel', G.
TITLE: Synthesis of organoantimony compounds by means of
diaryl iodonium salts
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh
nauk, no. 2, 1961, 265-270

TEXT: To synthesize organoantimony compounds, the authors used iodonium salts, a method which they had described earlier. To determine the optimum conditions, they decomposed both the double salt of diphenyl iodonium chloride and of antimony trichloride, as well as a mixture of $(C_6H_5)_2ICl$ and $SbCl_3$. The double salt $[(C_6H_5)_2ICl]_2 \cdot SbCl_3$ was prepared by pouring together the solutions of diphenyl iodonium chloride and of antimony trichloride. Independently of the ratio of initial components, it had the same composition. The double salt $[(C_6H_5)_2ICl]_2 \cdot SbCl_3$ was decomposed with antimony powder in acetone or ethyl acetate at different temperatures and different ratios of reagents. X

Card 1/7

89907

S/062/61/000/002/003/012
B115/B207

Synthesis of organoantimony ...

The following table shows the results of this study:

Molecular ratio of the double salt and antimony	Reaction conditions	Time of reaction, in hr	Total yield of organoantimony compounds, in %
1 : 1.6	in acetone at room temperature	25	15
1 : 4.8	" " "	55	33
1 : 3.0	in boiling acetone	3	63
1 : 4.8	in ethyl acetate at room temperature	55	38
1 : 4.8	in boiling ethyl acetate	6	22
1 : 4.8	" " "	12	27

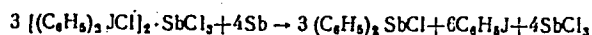
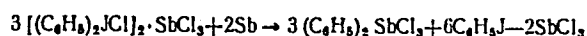
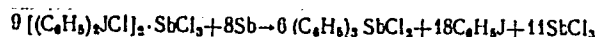
The yield was referred to the iodonium double salt used for the reaction. The table shows that boiling acetone is the best solvent. A mixture of organoantimony compounds:

Card 2/7

89907

S/062/61/000/002/003/012
B115/B207

Synthesis of organoantimony ...



forms in the decomposition of the iodonium double salts by antimony powder just as in the decomposition of the double diazonium salts. The above-described method has the disadvantage that it is based on the preparation of iodonium double salts. The authors proved, however, experimentally in the present study that in the decomposition of mixtures $(C_6H_5)_2ICl$ and $SbCl_3$ with antimony powder in boiling acetone, the organoantimony compounds formed with the same yield as in the decomposition of the double salt $[(C_6H_5)_2ICl]_2 \cdot SbCl_3$. The decomposition of the Ar_2ICl and $SbCl_3$ mixture by antimony in boiling acetone was further applied by the authors to the synthesis of organoantimony

Card 3/7

89907

S/062/61/000/002/003/012
B115/B207

Synthesis of organoantimony ...

compounds with other radicals. As it may be seen from Table 2, the diaryl iodonium chloride decomposition with antimony in the presence of SbCl_3 leads to mixtures of organoantimony compounds in satisfactory yield (60-70%). In this case, the organoantimony compounds are obtained by subjecting the diaryl iodonium double salts of antimony trichloride to decomposition. The authors base this assumption on the fact that when boiling the mixture of $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{ICl}$ and SbCl_3 in acetone in the absence of antimony powder, they obtained only a double salt only from the acetone solution of the following composition $[(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{ICl}]_{1.8} \cdot \text{SbCl}_3$. The salt obtained is very likely a mixture of two iodonium double salts $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{ICl} \cdot \text{SbCl}_3$ and $[(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{ICl}]_2 \cdot \text{SbCl}_3$. Furthermore, the authors answered the question as to whether organo-metal compounds of antimony may be obtained by the interaction of diaryl iodonium chloride with antimony powder in the absence of antimony trichloride. They found that organoantimony compounds formed in the reaction of diphenyl iodonium chloride with antimony in acetone, that

Card 4/7

89907

S/062/61/000/002/003/012

B115/B207

Synthesis of organoantimony ...

the yield, however, depended on the kind of antimony used. Thus, the yield was 28% when a fine-ground powder of metallic antimony was used. It was 24% when antimony prepared in the following way was used: An equimolar quantity of zinc powder was admixed to the solution of SbCl_3 in dilute hydrochloric acid; the resulting precipitate was filtered off, washed out with dilute hydrochloric acid, water, and a sodium carbonate solution (to remove HCl traces), then washed again with water, alcohol, and ether, and dried in air. The yield in organoantimony compounds was 50% if the antimony thus prepared was used (but without sodium carbonate treatment). When decomposing $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{ICl}$ with fine-ground antimony powder in the presence of hydrochloric acid traces, the authors obtained a 52% yield. On the basis of these data, they finally state that hydrochloric acid promotes the formation of organoantimony compounds in the decomposition of $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{ICl}$ with antimony. From the mentioned data it may be seen that the decomposition of diphenyl iodonium chloride with antimony leads to the formation of organoantimony compounds. Thus, antimony trichloride favors this reaction. When diphenyl iodonium iodide was used instead of diphenyl iodonium chloride, the yield

Card 5/7

89907

S/062/61/000/002/003/012
B115/B207

Synthesis of organoantimony ...

in organoantimony compounds fell considerably (9% as compared to 50%).
There are 2 tables and 15 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: November 26, 1959

Card 6/7

89907

S/062/61/000/002/003/012
B115/B207

Synthesis of organoantimony

Таблица 2

Разложение смеси Ar_2JCl и $SbCl_3$ порошком
сурьмы в кипящем ацетоне

1. Соль йодония	2. Выход сурьмяноорганических соединений, %			
	Ar_2SbX	Ar_2SbX_2	Ar_2SbX_3	3. сум- марный выход
$(C_6H_5)_2JCl$	20	41	—	61
$(p-ClC_6H_4)_2JCl$	15	11	43	69
$(p-BrC_6H_4)_2JCl$	42	17	18	61,7
$(p-CH_3C_6H_4)_2JCl$	22	29	8,5	59,5

Legend to Table 2: 1) Iodonium salt, 2) yield in organoantimony compounds, %, 3) total yield

Card 7/7

PTITSYNA, O.A.; REUTOV, O.A.; ERTEL', G.

Synthesis of antimony organic compounds via diaryliodonium salts.
Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no.2:265-270 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.M.V.Lomonosova.
(Iodonium compounds) (Antimony organic compounds)

REUTOV, O.A.; PTITSYNA, O.A.; TURCHINSKIY, M.F.

Paper chromatography of diaryl organotin compounds and its use
in the study of the products of reaction between asymmetric
diaryliodonium salts and tin dichloride. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.
1:146-149 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Reutov).
(Tin organic compounds) (Iodonium compounds)
(Paper chromatography)

PITISYNA, O.A.; REUTOV, O.A.; OVODOV, Yu.S.

Synthesis of organobismuth compounds via diaryliodonium salts.
Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.4:638-644 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Bismuth organic compounds) (Iodonium compounds)

PTITSYNA, O.A.; KOZLOVA, A.N.; REUTOV, O.A.; Primal uchastiye ERTEL',
G., aspirant

Synthesis of organoantimony compounds via double diaryliodonium
salts of antimony pentachloride. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.4:
634-638 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Antimony organic compounds) (Iodonium compounds)
(Antimony chlorides)

3657

S/062/62/000/004/006/013
B110/B101

53700

AUTHORS:

Ptitsyna, O. A., Kozlova, A. N., and Reutov, O. A.

TITLE:

Synthesis of organo-antimony compounds via diaryl
iodonium double salts of antimony pentachloride

PERIODICAL:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye
khimicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1962, 634-638

TEXT: Diaryl iodonium salts had been used by the authors already earlier
(Dokl. AN SSSR, 114, 110 (1957); *ibid.*, 122, 825 (1958); *ibid.*, 122,
1032 (1958)) for synthesizing organometallic compounds of tin, mercury,
bismuth, and antimony. The use of double salts of diaryl iodonium
chloride and antimony pentachloride, $Ar_2ICl \cdot SbCl_5$, for synthesizing organo-
antimony compounds has been studied here. They were obtained by pouring
together the component solutions in concentrated HCl. The double salt was
freed from acid and purified by dissolution in absolute acetone and
precipitation with absolute ether. Products in quantitative yield:
(1) $(C_6H_5)_2ICl \cdot SbCl_5$ (A), m.p. 167-168°C; (2) $(p-CH_3C_6H_4)_2ICl \cdot SbCl_5$ (B),

Card 1/3

S/062/62/000/004/006/013
B110/B101

Synthesis of organo-antimony ...

m.p. 145-146°C; (3) $(p\text{-ClC}_6\text{H}_4)_2\text{ICl}\cdot\text{SbCl}_5$ (C) m.p. 186-187°C;
(4) $(p\text{-BrC}_6\text{H}_4)_2\text{ICl}\cdot\text{SbCl}_5$ (D) m.p. 225-226°C; (5) $(p\text{-CH}_3\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4)_2\text{ICl}\cdot\text{SbCl}_5$
(E) m.p. 137-138°C. The double salts are colorless, crystalline,
readily soluble in acetone, poorly soluble in benzene, and insoluble
in ether and water. To find the optimum conditions for producing
organo-antimony compounds, the decomposition of $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{ICl}\cdot\text{SbCl}_5$
with iron and antimony in benzene and acetone was investigated. With
iron, the reaction in acetone proceeds slowly, diphenyl antimononic acid
being formed in a quantity of 6%. With antimony, the reaction proceeds
under heating, and the yield of organo-antimony compounds depends on
the reaction time: 56% of diphenyl antimononic acid and 2.5% of
diphenyl antimony oxide were obtained in 25 hrs, and 38% of diphenyl
antimononic acid in 5 hrs. A, B, C, and D yielded the respective diaryl
antimononic acids: $2\text{Ar}_2\text{ICl}\cdot\text{SbCl}_5 + 2\text{Sb} \longrightarrow \text{Ar}_2\text{SbCl}_3 + 3\text{SbCl}_3 + 2\text{ArI}$;
 $\text{Ar}_2\text{SbCl}_3 + 3\text{NH}_4\text{OH} \longrightarrow \text{Ar}_2\text{SbOOH} + 3\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Yields: 56% from A,
42% from B, 65 % from C, and 46% from D. There are 2 tables.

Card 2/3

Synthesis of organo-antimony ...

S/062/62/000/004/006/013
B110/B101

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: November 2, 1961

Card 3/3

X

36638

S/062/62/000/004/007/013
B110/B101

5.3700

AUTHORS: Ptitsyna, O. A. Reutov, O. A., and Ovodov, Yu. S.
TITLE: Synthesis of organo-bismuth compounds via diaryl iodonium salts
PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1962, 638-644

TEXT: Bismuth triaryl compounds in yields of 13-23% had earlier been obtained by the authors (Dokl. AN SSSR 122, 1032 (1958)) by decomposing asymmetric diaryl iodonium salts, $ArAr'ICl$ and $BiCl_3$, on Bi powder in acetone. Now, an attempt was made to obtain them by decomposing symmetric diaryl iodonium salts: $3Ar_2ICl + BiCl_3 + 3Bi \rightarrow 2Ar_3Bi + 3ArI + 2BiCl_3$. An addition of 0.05 moles of $BiCl_3$ per mole of iodonium salt was sufficient for decomposing $(C_6H_5)_2ICl$ with Bi powder. Optimum conditions: iodonium salt - $BiCl_3$ ratio of 2:1, threefold Bi

Card 1/3

X

S/062/62/000/004/007/013
B110/B101

Synthesis of organo-bismuth ...

excess, and use of acetone as a solvent. The use of boiling acetone and boiling benzene lowered the yield from 65 to 55% and from 25 to 5%, respectively, but raised the yield of diphenyl. Yields of syntheses from the respective iodonium salts: $(C_6H_5)_3Bi = 65\%$,

$(p-CH_3C_6H_4)_3Bi = 42\%$, $(p-CH_3OC_6H_4)_3Bi = 18.5\%$, $(p-ClC_6H_4)_3Bi = 46\%$,
 $(p-BrC_6H_4)_3Bi = 65\%$, $(m-O_2NC_6H_4)_3Bi = 32\%$, and $(m-C_2H_5OCOC_6H_4)_2BiCl = 36\%$.

At first, the decomposition is likely to yield mono- and diaryl derivatives of bismuth, which are symmetrized under the action of an aqueous ammonia solution: $3ArBiCl + 6NH_4OH \longrightarrow Ar_3Bi + 2Bi(OH)_3$

$+ 6NH_4Cl$; $3Ar_2BiCl + 3NH_4OH \longrightarrow 2Ar_3Bi + Bi(OH)_3 + 3NH_4Cl$.

This is supported by the following findings: (1) with di-m-carbethoxyphenyl iodonium chloride, a diaryl derivative of bismuth was separated: $(m-C_2H_5OCOC_6H_4)_2BiCl$; (2) when acetone is directly

evaporated from the reaction mixture obtained after decomposition, the resulting oil contains some inorganic bismuth compounds insoluble in

Card 2/3

Synthesis of organo-bismuth ...

S/062/62/000/004/007/013
B110/B101

acetone. The HCl formed by the hydrolysis of BiCl_3 with air moisture readily dearylates the compounds Ar_2BiCl and ArBiCl_2 :

$\text{BiCl}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \longrightarrow \text{BiOCl} + 2\text{HCl}$; $\text{Ar}_2\text{BiCl} + \text{HCl} \longrightarrow \text{ArBiCl}_2 + \text{ArH}$;
 $\text{ArBiCl}_2 + \text{HCl} \longrightarrow \text{BiCl}_3 + \text{ArH}$. This explains the formation of the relevant aromatics. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: November 21, 1961

Card 3/3

X

PTITSYNA, O.A.; LYATIYEV, G.G.; REUTOV, O.A.

Complexes of diphenyl iodonium boron fluoride with aromatic amines
and pyridine. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.khim. no.3:584-585 Mr '64.

(MIRA 17:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.

PTITSYNA, O.A.; TURCHINSKIY, M.F.; SIDEL'NIKOVA, E.A.; REUTOV, O.A.

Photochemical reaction between triphenylphosphine and diphenyl
iodonium salts. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.khim. no.8:1527 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lomonosova.
(Phosphine) (Iodonium compounds) (Photochemistry)

PTITSYNA, O.A.; PUDEZEVA, M.Ye.; BEL'KEVICH, N.A.; REUTOV, O.A., akademik

Photochemical reaction of triphenylphosphine arylation by diaryl
iodonium fluoborides. Dokl. AN SSSR 163 no.2:383-385 J1 '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PRITSYNA, O.I.; PUDSEVA, M.Ye.; REUTOV, O.A., akademik

Reactions between triphenylphosphine and fluoroborates of
asymmetric salts of diaryl iodonium. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.3:
582-585 N '65. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

I. 17628-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/ETC(m)-6 DS/WW/RM
 ACC NR: AP6001729 SOURCE CODE: UN/0020/65/165/004/0830/0841

AUTHORS: Ptitsyna, O. A.; Pudeyeva, M. Ye.; Reutov, O. A. (Academician)

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Investigation of the photochemical reaction between triphenylphosphine and iodonium diphenylfluoboride

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 4, 1965, 838-841

TOPIC TAGS: chemical kinetics, solution kinetics, oxidation kinetics, chemical reaction kinetics, photochemistry, mercury lamp

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of the photochemical reaction between triphenylphosphine and iodonium diphenylfluoboride was investigated. The investigation is an extension of previously published work of O. A. Ptitsyna, M. F. Turchinskiy i dr. (Izv. AN SSSR, OKhN, 1963, 1527). The effect of various solvents and reagent mixture ratios on the product yield was determined. The radiation source in all experiments was a mercury lamp PHK-4. A reaction mechanism is proposed. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 9 equations.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 1965/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001
 Cord 1/1 UDC: 547.539.4+547.558.1

L 06533-67 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AP7000493

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/168/003/0595/0598

PTITSYNA, O. A., PUDEYEVA, M. Ye., REUTOV, O. A., (Academician) Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

"Thermal Reaction between Triphenyl Phosphine and Diphenyliodonium Fluoroboride"

Moscow, Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, Vol 168, No 3, 1966, pp 595-598

Abstract: A radical mechanism is proposed for the homolytic decomposition of diphenyliodonium fluoroboride in the reaction with nucleophilic reagents. The applicability of this mechanism to the formation of tetraphenylphosphonium fluoroboride during heating of triphenyl phosphine with tetraphenyliodonium fluoroboride was verified. The reaction conditions were varied to conduct each of the two processes, photochemical and thermal, separately. Approximately 50% yields were obtained for the separate reactions, as compared with a 90% yield for the reaction under normal conditions of the Makarova-Nesmeyanov reaction. The thermal and photochemical reactions were found to proceed according to a radical chain mechanism, not a heterolytic mechanism. In both of the separate reactions, the diphenyliodonium salt decomposes entirely, although tetraphenylphosphonium fluoroboride is obtained in only an approximately 50% yield. There is consequently a substantial "useless" decomposition of the diphenyliodonium salt, evidently due to a side reaction leading to benzene formation. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 1 table. [JPRS: 37,023]

TOPIC TAGS: chemical decomposition, organic phosphorus compound

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 28Oct65 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 1/1 *eqs*

UDC: 547.539.4 + 547.558.1

PTITSYNA, G.A.; PUDEYEVA, M.Ye.; REUTOV, O.A., akademik

Photochemical reaction between triphenylphosphine and diphenyl
iodonium fluoboride. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.4:838-841 D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lomonosova.

11(8)

SOV/29-59-3-10/23

AUTHOR: Ptitsyna, T.

TITLE: Solid Gasoline (Tverdy benzín)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika molodezhi, 1959, Nr 3, pp 22-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this article the author reports on solid gasoline, as a result of a visit to the laboratory of Professor B. I. Losev, Doctor of Technical Sciences, in the Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Combustible Minerals of the Academy of Sciences, USSR). Solid gasoline is particularly suited for transportation. It needs neither tare nor special storage. It may be stored even under the water, which is especially useful for navigation. Such submarine stores are no complicated plants but virtually moored gasoline briquettes. Thus, ships need not call at ports for fuel. Solid gasoline may be stored for a long time under any climatic conditions. It does not easily ignite, but burns in any weather and in any climate, even in the Antarctica at -87° . B. I. Losev has shown many letters by Arctic explorers, mountaineers and geologists, which praise the good properties of the new fuel and report under which difficult conditions it has proved its usefulness. Re-

Card 1/3

Solid Gasoline

SOV/29-59-3-10/23

generation is used for tanking the engine. The briquettes are mechanically crushed and the fuel is squeezed by means of a press. The quality of this gasoline remains unchanged after regeneration, and there is only a negligible loss (2 - 3%). Regeneration is carried out by means of special machines - regenerators (Diagram). In addition, there are smaller devices which are installed in planes and cars. The capacity of these machines is automatically controlled. Solid fuels and other solid liquids are used in a large number of technical fields. Gasoline capsules made of gelatin or polyethylene were shown in Professor Losev's laboratory. This packing is, however, a little unfavorable because its volume is larger by 30% than that of liquid gasoline. The structure of solid gasoline in the form of a yellowish briquette recalls honeycombs. This highly concentrated emulsion consists of individual cells which are separated from one another by a solid wall. Emulsions are to be found everywhere in nature, but are usually unstable. One of the liquids is precipitated already after a short time. In order to stabilize an emulsion, a third component, i.e. a stabilizer should be added. Gasoline is such a fixed emulsion. Gasoline represents the interior phase of this emulsion, while the ex-

Card 2/3

Solid Gasoline

SOV/29-59-3-10/23

terior one is formed by an aqueous solution of substances which pass into solid state after the action of certain reagents. Gasoline fills almost the whole space occupied by the briquette. Its weight amounts to 95% of that of the briquette. The composition of the substances which were to form the exterior phase was the most difficult problem in the production of solid gasoline. The emulsion is stabilized by casein and ureaformaldehyde resin. But casein readily decomposes and ureaformaldehyde resin renders the briquettes brittle. The best results were obtained by adding polyvinyl alcohol to this mixture. There are 2 figures.

Card 3/3

KAZITSYNA, L.A.; KUPLETSKAYA, N.B.; PITTSYNA, V.A.; REUTOV, O.A.

Electron spectra of binary diazonium salts of bivalent copper
and cobalt. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.10:3243-3248 0 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

FILIPPOV, Sergey Ivanovich; ARSENT'YEV, Petr Pavlovich; PTITSYNA,
V.I., red.izd-va; EN'YAKOVA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Experiments on the theory of metallurgical processes]
Eksperimental'nye raboty po teorii metallurgicheskikh
protssessov. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Metallurgiz-
dat, 1964. 165 p. (MIRA 17:2)

ZAYDEL', A.N.; MALYSHEV, G.M.; PTITSYNA, Ye.A.

Spectroscopic measurement of electron temperatures using an
"Alpha" apparatus. Zhur.tekh.fiz. 33 no.2:200-204 F '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut imeni A.F.Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Plasma (Ionized gases)) (Electrons) (Spectrum analysis)

ZAYDEL', A.N.; MALYSHEV, G.M.; MOSKALEV, Ye.I.; PTITSYNA, Ye.A.; SOKOLOVA,
L.V.; CHASHCHINA, G.I.

Spectral investigations with the "Al'fa" installation. Part 2:
Directed movement of ions. Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 30 no.12:1433-1436
D '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury.
(Ions) (Plasma (Ionized gases))

S/057/63/033/002/010/023
B108/B106

AUTHORS: Zaydel', A. N., Malyshev, G. M., and Ptitsyna, Ye. A.

TITLE: Spectroscopic measurement of the electron temperature in the "Alpha" machine

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 33, no. 2, 1963, 200-204

TEXT: The plasma electron temperature in the Alpha machine was determined from the intensity ratio of several pairs of spectral lines pertaining to different degrees of ionization of oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon. The intensity ratios were determined from the time-base sweep of the spectra (resolution 0.3-0.4 μ sec) taken under the conditions (1) $H_z = 180$ oe, $U = 10$ kv, $n = 350$ pulses and (2) $H_z = 180$ oe, $U = 15$ kv, $n = 150$ pulses, in a hydrogen plasma ($\sim 1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ mm Hg). The results were evaluated with the formula

Card 1/3

Spectroscopic measurement of ...

S/057/63/033/002/010/023
B108/B186

$$kT_e = \frac{\Delta E_n - \chi_n}{2.3 \left[\lg \frac{f_1}{f_2} - \lg \frac{A_{ki1}}{A_{ki2}} \cdot \frac{\sum_{r=0}^{i-1} A_{tr2}}{\sum_{r=0}^{i-1} A_{tr1}} \frac{f_{ok1}}{f_{ok2}} - \lg \frac{\nu_{ki1}}{\nu_{ki2}} - \lg \frac{E_{n1}}{E_{n2}} - 2 \lg \frac{\chi_H}{\chi_n} - \lg \frac{8.3 \cdot 10^4 \cdot f_2}{g n f_1} - \lg \frac{kT_e}{\chi_n} \right]} \quad (3)$$

where the subscripts 1 and 2 indicate the spectral lines from ions with a degree of ionization of $(i+1)$ and i , respectively. A_{ki} is the transition probability, f_{ok} the oscillator strength, ν_{ki} the frequency, E_n the excitation potential, I the intensity, χ_H and χ_n the ionization potential of hydrogen and of the given ion, n the main quantum number, ξ_n the number of electrons on the orbit with n . The factor g accounts for photorecombination on shells higher than n , while f_1 and f_2 are corrections for the cross sections of photorecombination and impact ionisation. The Card 2/3

Spectroscopic measurement of ...

S/057/63/033/002/010/023
B108/B186

results showed that the electron temperature rises with increasing degree of ionization. The considerable deviations from the Maxwellian velocity distribution of the electrons can be explained by the simultaneous emission from ions of different degrees of ionization. Also the varying of the emission with time may affect the results. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR,
Leningrad (Physicotechnical Institute imeni A. F. Ioffe
AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: February 23, 1962

Card 3/3

MAL'TSEV, M.G.; PITSYNA, Ye.A.; TAGANOV, K.I.

Some physical characteristics of the contact-electric spark
selection of a sample for spectrum analysis. Fiz.sbor.
no.4:252-255 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy ordena Lenina opticheskiy institut imeni
S.I.Vavilova.

(Spectrum analysis)

L

87459
S/057/60/030/012/006/011
B019/B056

26.2322

AUTHORS: Zaydel', A. N., Malyshev, G. M., Moskalev, Ye. I.,
Ptitsyna, Ye. A., Sokolova, L. V., and Chashchina, G. I.

TITLE: Spectral Examinations With "Al'fa" Research Installation.
II. Directed Ion Movements

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 12,
pp. 1433 - 1436

TEXT: Directed ion movements in "Al'fa" were measured by determining the spectral line shift of ions caused by the Doppler effect. The experiments were carried out with a low-dispersion quartz spectrograph and a spectrograph of the type ДФС-8 (DFS-8), having a dispersion of $D = 6 \text{ \AA/mm}$. The pictures were taken in tangential direction and, part of the spectrum is shown in Fig.3. The ion velocities calculated from the line shift and the root-mean-square error are given in Table 1. As may be seen, the velocity of directed ion movement does not exceed 10^6 cm/sec , and increases with increasing ion charge. There are

X

Card 1/5

87459

Spectral Examinations With "Al'fa" Research S/057/60/030/012/006/011
Installation. II. Directed Ion Movements B019/B056

3 figures, 1 table, and 5 references: 2 Soviet, 2 US, and 1 Swedish.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Institute of
Physics and Technology of the AS USSR). Nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut elektrofizicheskoy apparatury
(Scientific Research Institute of Electrophysical
Apparatus)

SUBMITTED: July 15, 1960

Card 2/5

87459
S/057/60/030/012/006/011
B019/B056

H_z , опет.		180		350		720	
Мон	U, кВ.	V_H	V_{cp}	V_H	V_{cp}	V_H	V_{cp}
C III	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15	—	—	0.5 ± 0.1	—	—	—
O III	10	0.3 ± 0.2	3.1	0.0 ± 0.1	3.4	0.2 ± 0.1	3.4
	15	0.3 ± 0.1	3.4	0.2 ± 0.1	3.3	0.3 ± 0.1	3.5
N IV—O IV	10	0.9 ± 0.1	6.0	0.3 ± 0.1	5.9	0.2 ± 0.1	5.3
	15	0.7 ± 0.1	5.6	0.6 ± 0.1	6.2	0.7 ± 0.1	5.7
O V	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15	1.0 ± 0.1	7.0	1.0 ± 0.1	8.4	0.9 ± 0.1	7.3

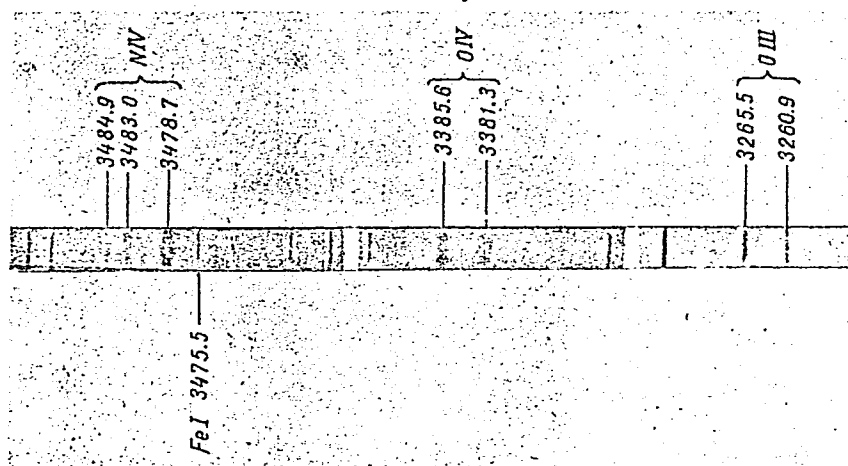
Table 1

Legend to Table 1: H_z in oe, U is the capacitor voltage in kilovolts, V_H is the velocity of the ions in 10^6 cm/sec units, V_{cp} is the root-mean-square error.

Card 3/5

87459

S/057/60/030/012/006/011
B019/B056



Card 4/5

87459

S/057/60/030/012/006/011
B019/B056

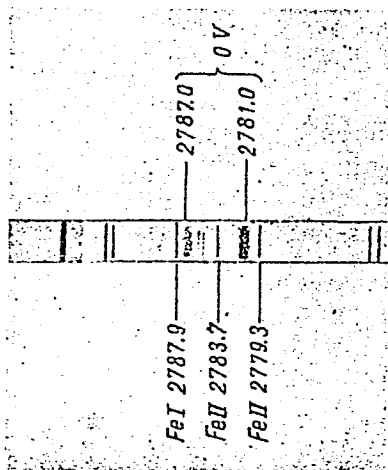


Fig. 3. Участки спектра плазмы, снятые на ДФС-8.

Fig. 3

Card 5/5

L OL 44-67

ACC NR: AP6032441

SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/66/ 005/003/0288/0293

AUTHOR: Malyshev, G. M.; Ptitsyna, Ye. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Filament image transducer

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 5, no. 3, 1966, 288-293

TOPIC TAGS: fiber optics, image transducer, interferometer, Fabry-Perot interferometer, electron ~~optical~~ amplifier, *electron optics*

ABSTRACT: The operating principle of a fiber-optics image converter is described. The device consists of a light filter, a Fabry-Perot interferometer, an image converter, and an electron-optical amplifier. The system makes it possible to utilize light from the greater part of an interference pattern and to obtain a very high time resolution. The image converter consists of glass fibers 45 cm long and 0.1 mm in diameter. The input end of the bunch is mounted in a circular rim 20 mm in inside diameter. The end of the bunch is then sealed and polished. By illuminating diaphragms of various apertures, with the difference between the adjacent apertures corresponding to a selected fraction of the dispersion ring in an interference pattern to be projected on the input end through the interferometer, the fibers conveying light from each ring fraction can be identified. Starting with the smallest aperture the illuminated fibers are arranged in rectangles at the output end in the sequence

Card 1/2

UDC: 535.853

L 51244-67

ACC NR: AP6032441

0

of their radial position. The width of the rectangles equals the width of the fractional ring. Each rectangle contains 350—380 fibers. The output end of the converter is in contact with the photocathode window of the electron-optical amplifier. By applying sawtooth voltage to the deflector plates of the amplifier, the illuminated rectangle on its screen is resolved in time, and the whole picture displays the wavelength vs. time relations in a square area. Because of obvious losses along the converter's efficiency is evaluated as being no higher than 0.5. The measured efficiency in the case at hand was between 0.16 and 0.19, which is explained by imperfection of the end surface. An incandescent bulb with yellow, green, and blue filters was used as the light source. The results were practically independent of the color filter used. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 formulas. [FP]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 03Feb65/ ORIG REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5097

09/

hs

Card 2/2

РЕУТОВ, Олег А., ПТИЦЫНА, Ольга А.

REUTOV, Oleg A., PTIZYNA, Olga A., and ERTEL, Gunter ,

(all of Moscow)

"Neue Darstellungsmethode Antimonorganischer Verbindungen,"
Chemische Technik, No. 4, Apr 1958.

PTIZYN, S. P.

✓ 249. On the carbohydrate metabolism in trichiniasis. S. P. Ptizyn. *Trud. Blagoveshchensk. med. Inst.*, 1955, 1, 116-118; *Referat. Zh. Biol.*, 1956; Abstr. No. 73497. — The glucose tolerance curve in men infected with *Trichinella* were similar to those observed in the diabetics. There is a relation between the degree of disturbance in carbohydrate metabolism and the severity of the disease. (Russian) R. FEGLER

PTOASHNIKOV, M.M.

Composition of the bases of the heavy fraction from coal tar. Zhur.
prikl.khim. 34 no.3:700-703 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Coal-tar products)

SOV/2306

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

10(4.7): 25(1)

Ukrainskaya nauka Ukrainskoy SSR. Institut metallofiziki

Voprosy fiziki metallor i metallovedeniya (Problems in the Physics of Metals and Metallurgy) Kiev, Izd-vo AN Ukrainskiy SSR, 1969. (Series: Vsesoyuznyy nauchnyy rabot, Nr. 5) Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: V.I. Shukuro; Tech. Ed.: M.I. Yefimov; Editorial Board: V.N. Svechnikov, Academician, Academy of Sciences, Ukrainian SSR (Resp. Ed.); S.D. Gertsarik, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; and I.Ya. Dzhityar, Doctor of Technical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific workers, aspirants, and engineers in the fields of the physics of metals, metallurgy, and metallurgy. It may also be useful to students of advanced courses in metallurgical and physical faculties.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles deals with the following topics: effect of high-speed heating, heat treatment, deformation, and crystallization conditions on phase transformations, structure, and properties of metals and alloys; the effect of additional alloying elements on the properties of metals and alloys; diffusion in alloys and the effect of repeated quench hardening and radioactive and ultrasonic treatment on the physical properties of alloys. No personalities are mentioned. References follow several of the articles.

Larkov, L.N., and I.O. Plotkiy. Problem of the Effect of Ultrasonic on Phase Transformations of Carbide Metals and Alloys. 50

This article presents a study of the effect of ultrasonic treatment on the aging process of duralumin and an alloy composed of lead and 6 percent tin. Data obtained are presented in diagrams.

Gridnev, V.N. Effect of High-speed Heating on the Structure and Properties of Steel. 54

The author describes an experimental investigation in which special devices were used for the simultaneous recording of time, temperature, elongation, and changes of voltage and current. Data presented in the article show the effect of high-speed heating on the structure and properties of steel. The technique used in the experiments is described. The technique used in the experiments is described, and transformations are presented in the form of photographs and diagrams.

Gridnev, V.N., V.I. Trefilov, and A.S. Drachinskiy. Change in Mechanical Properties of Ti-Pe Alloys Due to Heat Treatment. 68

Low-alloy Ti-Pe samples (2.5mm. diameter, 22mm. long), sintered, forged, and machined, were used. Results are shown in diagrams.

Buzlenko, A.K., V.N. Gridnev, and V.I. Trefilov. Changes in Structure and Properties of Powder Titanium During Vacuum Rolling. 82

Samples of titanium IMF-1, made at the Tsentr'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy) and rolled in the laboratory vacuum mill there, were subjected to micro- and X-ray structural analysis and mechanical testing at room temperature. Results are discussed and conclusions drawn.

Gridnev, V.N., and V.I. Cherepin. Phase Transformations in Carbon-free Iron Alloys During Electric Heating. 89

This article presents a study of changes from alpha to gamma iron, dilatation, the critical point, and the Curie point for various iron base alloys (Fe-Cu, Fe-W, Fe-Ti, Fe-Mn, Fe-Cr, and Fe-Si) in the annealed as well as the quenched state at varying rates of temperature change (500 to 1000°C per second).

Card 7/12

PTUKHA, Mikhail Vasil'yevich, akademik; GRYAZNOV, V.I., red.;
MELENT'YEV, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Studies on population statistics] Ocherki po statistike nase-
leniia. Moskva, Gosstatizdat TsSU SSSR, 1960. 456 p.

(MIRA 14:6)

1. AN USSR, chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR.
(Population--Statistics)
(Russia--Statistics, Vital)

PELOV, N. P.

Ptokhov, N. p. "A typical' growth of the epithelium of the bladder under the influence of the mechanical factor", Trudy Akad. med. nauk SSSR, Vol. I, 1949, p. 204-11
--Bibliog: 23 items.

SO: U-411, 17 July 1953, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 20., 1949)

PTOKHOV, M. P.

"The Histogenesis and Pathogenesis of Epithelial Tumors of the Urinary Bladder." Dr Med Sci, Inst of Oncology, Acad Med Sci USSR; Inst of Experimental Medicine, Acad Med Sci USSR, Leningrad, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 6, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institution (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

ZHUDINA, A.I., PTOKHOV, M.P.

On the so-called living matter of tumors. Vop.onk.1 no.1:24-32
'55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz patologo-morfologicheskoy laboratorii Instituta onkologii
AMN SSSR (zaveduyushchiy--chl.-korr. AMN SSSR prof. M.F.Glazunov ,
direktor instituta--chl.-korr. AMN SSSR prof.A.I.Serebrov)
Leningrad, Kamenny ostrov, 2-ya Berezovaya alleya, 3/5 Institut
onkologii AMN SSSR.

(NEOPLASMS,

living substance in)

PTOKHOV, M.P.

Tissue specificity of Shoppe virus [with summary in English]. Biul.
eksp.biol. i med. ~~44~~ no.7:93-96 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Iz tsitologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. V.Ye.TSymbal
[deceased]) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Serebrov), Leningrad. Predstavlena
deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR prof. N.G.Khlopinyam.

(VIRUSES, immunology,

Shoppe virus, tissue specificity (Rus))

PTOKHOV, N.P.

Growth and changes in tissue cultures of heart valve endothelium.
Dokl. AN SSSR 116 no.3:501-503 S '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut onkologii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom N.N. Anichkovym.
(HEART---VALVES)

PTOKHOV, M.P.

Phagocytic properties of endothelium in cultures. Arkh. anat., gist. i
embr. 8:75-83 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy morfologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen
AMN SSSR prof. N.G.Khlopin [deceased]). Institut onkologii AMN SSSR,
Leningrad.

AYNBINDER, N.M.; NECHAYEVA, I.; PTOKHOV, M.P.

Cytologic examination of ascitic and pleural fluids in patients with malignant tumors of the ovaries for the purpose of diagnosis and prognosis. Vop. onk. 11 no. 8:31-37 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Iz ginekologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - prof. V.P.Tobilevich) i tsitologicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - doktor med.nauk M.P. Ptokhov) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Serebrov).

PTOKHOV, M.P.(Leningrad, P-136, ul. Lenina, 32/66,kv.26)

Changes in the endothelium of the heart valves caused by injury.
Arkhir. anat., gist.i embr. 43 no. 9:88-96 S '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy morfologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.G.Khlopin [deceased]) Instituta onkologii
AMN SSSR.

PTOKHOV, M.P. (Leningrad, K-156, pr. Engel'sa, d.28, kv.178).

Effect of the Rous virus on endothelial explants. Vop onk.
8 no. 10:42-48 '62. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy morfologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, prof. N.G.Khlopin [deceased])
Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR, prof. A.I.Serebrov).

PTOKHOV, M.P. (L-156, prospekt Engel'sa, 28, kv.188, Leningrad)

Effect of human papilloma virus extracts on rabbit endothelial explants. Vop. onk. 9 no.6:34-41 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy morfologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.G. Khlopin [deceased]) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov).

PTOKHOV, M. P. (Leningrad, pr. Engel'sa, 28, kv. 188)

Growth and changes in the elements of explanted giant-cell tumors.
Vop. onk. 8 no.5:42-52 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy morfologii (zav. - deystv. chl. AMN SSSR, prof. N. G. Khlopin[deceased]) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystv. chl. AMN SSSR, prof. A. I. Serebrov)

(TISSUE CULTURE) (BONES--TUMORS)

PTOKHOV, M.P. (Leningrad, K-156, pr. Engel'ska, 28, kv.188)

Investigation of the action of extracts from human giant cell
bone tumors on endothelium explants. Vop.onk. 8 no.8:68-70
'62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy morfologii (zav. - deystv.
chl. AMN SSSR, prof. N.G. Khlopin [deceased]) Instituta onko-
logii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvl chl. AMN SSSR, prof. A.I. Serebrov).
(BONES—TUMORS) (CARCINOGENS)

PTOKHOV, M.P. (Leningrad, P-136, ul. Lenina, 32/66, kv.26)

Endothelium of the heart valves of a cat, dog and monkey.
Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 42 no.5:29-34 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy morfologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.G. Khlopin [deceased]) Instituta onkologii
AMN SSSR.

(HEART--VALVES)
(ENDOTHELIUM)

PTOKHOV, M.P. (Leningrad, P-136, ul. Lenina, 32/66, kv. 26)

Problem of the structure of the endothelium of the heart valves.
Arkhnat.gist.i embr. 39 no.7:23-29 J1 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy morfologii (zav. - deystvitel'nyy
chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.G.Khlopin) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR.
(HEART—VALVES)

PTOKHOV, M. P.

20-3-41/46

AUTHOR: Ptokhov, M. P.

TITLE: Growth and Changes in Tissue Cultures of the Endothelium of Heart-valves (Rost i izmeneniya v tkanevykh kul'turakh endoteliya serdechnykh klapanov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 3, pp. 501 - 503 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to actual current views, endothelium is a variety of the connective tissue cells. It is assumed that endothelium, under experimental conditions, is converted into fibroblasts. The cells on the edges of the vessels which are counted among the reticulo-endothelial system, yield, on the contrary, fibroblasts and macrophages. Other authors derive endothelium from subendothelial connective tissues, a contention which is in return disputed by other researchers. The endothelium grows as membranes, ligaments and reticular structures in the tissue cultures of heartvalves of human embryos. Approximately the same phenomenon was observed in cultures of large veins and of the aorta of rabbit. It is underlined that the formation of reticular structures in itself does not yet signify a conversion of endothelium elements into connective tissue cells. Tissue cultures of endothelium of heart-valves of 3 months

Card 1/4

20-3-41/46

Growth and Changes in Tissue Cultures of the Endothelium of Heartvalves

to 2 years old rabbits were studied in the present elaborate investigation. Both the method and the texture of the heartvalves and their endothelium are described. The endothelium yielded with the growth the three mentioned main variants with the respective transitions. The division of the cells in the cultures was mitotic and they mostly had a nucleus, although also nucleusless sections of cytoplasm arose due to the strangulation of endothelium cells. The cells have the capacity to emerge from the plane of the main layer. With their long out growths they jump across the neighbouring elements or continue to grow as membranes and ligaments in an other plane. This was observed with the culture of endothelium of large veins and with the reparative regeneration in the organism. Although the endothelium cells become small and flat, they are not converted into connective tissue cells. After having lost the connection with the neighbouring elements, they only temporarily get their external appearance. In those cases where the endothelium grow without touching each other with their lateral faces, the growth zone is more less disaggregated. The cells can unite on the peripheral sectors of this zone and can originate a typical endothelium membrane. The endothelium growth in tissue cultures differs from the growth of the connective tissue and has its characteristic features:

Card 2/4

20-341/46

Growth and Changes in Tissue Cultures of the Endothelium of Heartvalves

the capacity of forming complex-structures and the existence of an intensively colored endoplasm, as well as a zone of light, almost entirely uncolored ectoplasm. In spite of their structural change, narrowing, and prolongation, the endothelium cells do not become connective tissue elements. With the endothelium of heartvalves the same variants occurred in the culture, as well as with larger veins and with the aorta. However, with the endothelium of heartvalve the disaggregation was more frequent and more distinctly marked. There are 4 figures, and 10 references, 9 of which are Slavic.

Card 3/4

20-3-41/46

Growth and Changes in Tissue Cultures of the Endothelium of Heartvalves

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Oncology of Academy of Medical Sciences USSR
(Institut onkologii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: May 24, 1957, by N. N. Anichkov, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 21, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

PTOKHOV, M.P.

Modification of transitional epithelium in reparative regeneration
[with summary in English] Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 43 no.2:98-101
F '57 (MLRA 10:5)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy morfologii (zaveduyushchiy-
deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR professor N.G. Khlopin) Instituta
onkologii (direktor-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR professor A.I.
Serebrov) AMN SSSR, Leningrad. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy
chlenom AMN SSSR N.G. Khlopinym.

(EPITHELIUM,

transitional in bladder regen.) (Rus)

(BLADDER, physiology,

regen., form. of transitional epithelium) (Rus)

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. General Problems. U.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 2, 1959, 8700

Author : Zhudina, A.I., Ptikhov, M.P.

Inst : -

Title : "The Living Substance" of Tumors

Orig Pub : Vopr. onkologii, 1955, 1, No 1, 24-32

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 16 -

PTOTSKIY, I.I.; TSERAYDIS, G.S.

Pathogenesis of seborrhea. Vest. vener., Moskva no. 6:53-54 Nov-Dec 1952.
(CLML 24:1)

1. Professor for Pototakiy; Candidate Medical Sciences for Tseraidis.
2. Of the Clinic for Skin and Venereal Diseases Kuban' Medical Institute.

COUNTRY : Yugoslavia H-28
CATEGOR. :
ABS. JOUR. : RZKHM., No. 21 1959, No. 76501
AUTHOR : Ptovic, P.
INST. : Not given
TITLE : The Sanitary Inspection and Control of Food Ad-
ditives
ORIG. PUB. : Tehnika, 14, No 1 (1959); Prehran Ind, 12, No 1,
1-4 (1959)
ABSTRACT : No abstract.

CARD: 1/1

290

PTOYAN, G.M.

Cutting globoid worm gears on lathes. Mashinostroitel' no.3416
Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

[illegible]

BC

Physicochemical phenomena in the interaction of fatty substances with red- and chrome-tanned leather. A. A. Pivovarov and E. I. Gerasimov (Inst. Nauch. Issledov. Inst. Khim. Prom. Stara. Zag., 1934, No. 6, 161-212).—Fats may either form a film around individual leather fibers (greasing action), or fill the space between fibers (impregnating fats). The wetting properties of fats are discussed and the uses of mineral oils in fat-liquoring mixtures considered. *Ch. Abstr.* (p)

B-II-10

ASSOCIATED METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
BC										B-II-10									
Impregnation of (A) pig skin, (B) pig-saddle tallow and vachin leather. A. A. FROBERLIN and M. B. TUNLEY (Trans. Nantech. Indus. Inst. Koch. Prom., 1936, No. 9, 162-164, 167-169).—(A) The chromed oiled skins are impregnated with a mixture of glue, sulphated fat, sulphur-cellulose lye, blood, and dye, to yield sole leather of satisfactory quality. (B) Modifications of the above process are described. R. T.																			
A.S.A.-S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									

[illegible]

1ST AND 2ND CROSS										3RD AND 4TH CROSS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
BC										B-II-10									
Application of triaxial co-ordinates to determination of the optimum composition of fatty emulsifying mixtures for oiling hides. A. A. Prokhorov and Z. I. Gerasimova (Zhur. Nauch. Issledov. Khim. Khim. Prom., 1966, No. 9, 137-149). Regions of stability of 3-component emulsions used in finishing leather are conveniently determined with the aid of triaxial diagrams. R. T.																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST AND 2ND CROSS										3RD AND 4TH CROSS									

1ST AND 2ND SECTIONS										3RD AND 4TH SECTIONS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<i>BC</i> <i>B-II-10</i> Effect of etching on physical-chemical and structural properties of etched collagen fibres. A. A. Ponomarev and E. I. Gromova (Tsent. Nauch.-Issled. Inst. Khim. Prom., 1968, No. 9, 120-126).—The process of etching involves conversion of thicker collagen fibres into bundles of thinner ones, of greater aggregate tensile strength. R. T.																			
ASB-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
SECTION: 1ST SECTION										SECTION: 2ND SECTION									
SECTION: 3RD SECTION										SECTION: 4TH SECTION									

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
ROLE OF EMULSIFIED FATTY SUBSTANCES IN VEGETABLE TANNING EXTRACTS. A.A. Plachalin (Zhukr. Khimich.-Isolatsy. Inst. Khim. Prom., 1936, No. 9, 150-161).-- Emulsified fatty substances lower the γ and γ' of oak and spruce tanning extracts, thereby facilitating access of the tanning substances to the leather. The best emulsifiers are sulfonated fats, but good results are also obtained with petroleum refinery by-products. (R.T.)																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
BC										A 4									
"Hydrophobic" of the hair. V. FRECHLIN (Kolloid. Chem., 1938, 2, 247-248).—When shaken with H_2O and C_6H_6, rabbit hair goes into the C_6H_6 layer even if it has previously been boiled with H_2O, dil. alkali, acid, H_2O, or CH_3, or treated with soap. Only boiling with conc. alkali corrodes the hair and makes it hydrophilic. J. J. B.																			
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION 13041 SYNTACTIC 13041 ADMIRAL																			
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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
BC A-3 Theory of oxidative dyeing. II. Oxidation of <i>p</i>-phenylenediamine at different pH. III. Colloidal properties of oxidative dyeing baths. V. Procunsky [J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1936, 9, 846-854, 855-861]. II. The velocity of oxidation of $p\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{NH}_2)_2$ (I) by H_2O_2 at pH 4-4.5 and 8-8.5 is $\propto$ at pH 3-8.5 and 8-8.5, the amount of oxidative products formed is greatest at pH 4-4.5. Production of NH_3 is at a min. at pH 8-8.5. III. During oxidation of (I) by atm. O_2, colloidal and sol. products are formed at pH 3-11, both of which have dyeing properties, and both are produced in greatest amounts at pH 4-4.5 and 8. The colloidal particles have a positive charge at pH 3, and a negative one at pH 11; the magnitude of the charge is small, and is of no importance in the process of dyeing. Bandrowski's base (II), but not the above oxidation products, is readily coagulated at high pH. The dyeing power of (II) is intensified in presence of (I). The oxidation processes are retarded in gelatin, which is only very faintly dyed by the products. R. T.																			
A.S.T.M. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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130

a-1

Ballistic method of determining P_n with a glass electrode. V. A. PRACHELIN and A. C. FAIZULINA (Zavod. Lab., 1937, 6, 616-619).—A ballistic potentiometer for P_n measurements is described. R. T.

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
BC										A-1									
Structure and physico-chemical properties of surface layers of high-molecular compounds. I. Molecular structure of the surface layers of gelatin gels. V. A. FRONZELIN and I. I. KOROTKIN (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1938, 12, 50-58).—Measurement of contact angles between H_2O, air, and 10% gelatin jelly, or between H_2O, C_6H_6, and jelly, shows that the hydrophilic character of the jelly surface decreases when setting takes place in contact with glass, air, rubber, and paraffin wax, in the order named. The highest hydrophily is shown by a freshly cut section. C_6H_6 gradually renders a gelatin gel hydrophobic. J. J. B.																			
ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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SABORD #67										SABORD #68									
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SABORD #99										SABORD #100									

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<i>BC</i> <i>A-1</i> Large potentiometer and its application to the plan electrode. S. F. Sokolov and V. A. Ponomarev (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1954, 7, 1216-1222, 9 Engl. transl. in Chem. Abstr. 48:1216 (1954) 9 R. T.																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																			

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<i>AC</i> <i>A-1</i> Effect of temperature on aberrations of glass electrodes in alkaline solution. V. A. PROCHENKO (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1939, 13, 490-494).— Deviations from the behaviour of the H electrode fall with temp., perhaps owing to reduced mobility of the Na⁺ ions of the glass. In alkaline solutions the reproducibility of the electrode potential is so poor that the use of calibration curves and empirical correction formulae is unjustifiable. R. C.																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST ORDER										2ND ORDER									
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BC

Structure and physico-chemical properties of surface layers of substances of high mol. wt. III. Molecular structure and surface properties of hair and wool keratin. V. A. LITSENKIN (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1959, 12, 1493-1500).—The surface layer of defatted hair (human, horse) is shown by measurement of the angles of contact with H_2O and C_6H_6 to be hydrophobic; mechanical removal of this layer exposes a hydrophilic surface. The polar groups of the keratin mol. are therefore oriented towards the interior of the hair. R. T.

ASME-ISA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																									
Role of the temperature factor in determining p_H by means of the glass electrode. V. A. Prokhorov (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1939, 12, 1548—1554).—The magnitude of the val. $\Delta E/\Delta p_H$ obtained when e.m.f. is measured by the ballistic method depends chiefly on the degree of saturation of the condenser, i.e., on the duration of charging. With fully charged condensers the val. of $\Delta E/\Delta p_H$ found for a no. of buffer solutions were identical, using a glass or a H₂ electrode at 30—50°. At 10° the time required for full saturation of the condenser becomes very great. The increase in the temp. factor at low temp. is ascribed chiefly to increase in resistance of the glass electrode, which approaches that of the potentiometer circuit; in that case temp. differences between the electrode and the potentiometer may cause considerable errors. Where errors of $\pm 0.1 p_H$ are admissible temp. variations of 1—2° may be neglected; in other cases calibration curves should be applied. Morton's conclusions as to the applicability of the glass electrode are not upheld (A., 1934, 492). R. T.																																																			
ASAC 514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																			

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		3RD AND 4TH ORDERS	
Structure and physico-chemical properties of surface layers of high-molecular compounds. II. Surface properties of agar and starch gels. V. A. Finkelshteyn (Kishinev, Moldavia, 1966, p. 717-721; J. A. I. 1966, I, 300). The contact angle θ between air, H_2O, and agar was 81° for 5% gel and 75° for air-dry gel. θ between $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, H_2O, and gels was larger when the gel was first brought in contact in H_2O than when it was first wetted with $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. The difference (or hysteresis) was 25° for 5% agar gel, 54° for air-dry agar, 8° for starch gel, 68° for air-dry starch, and 111° for 16% gelatin gel. The hysteresis on agar and starch was not affected by the time spent under a liquid before θ was measured. J. J. B.					
ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
SUBJECT INDEX		AUTHOR INDEX		PUBLICATION INDEX	
GROUPS		SUBJECTS		PUBLICATIONS	
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z		A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z		A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z	

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										1ST AND 2ND ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
BC A-1 Physical-chemical properties of the outer surface of protein fibers, in connection with the changes in their structure. V. A. L. (Moscow, 1964, 4, 261-269). The study of the physical-chemical properties of the outer surface of protein fibers, in connection with the changes in their structure, is of great interest for the study of the mechanism of the action of the outer surface of protein fibers. For the study of the outer surface of protein fibers, the following methods are used: X-ray diffraction, electron microscopy, infrared spectroscopy, etc.																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										1ST AND 2ND ORDERS									
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111 AND 2ND ORDER

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3-I-6

Final determination of phosphorus in bronzes.
D. A. Prokudin (Zavod. Lab., 1937, 6, 372—
373).—2 g. of bronze are dissolved in 80 ml. of
boiling 3.5% NaCl in 34% HNO₃. After elimination
of N oxides 40 ml. of 7.5% (NH₄)₂MoO₄ and 15%
NH₄NO₃ in 2% aq. NH₃ are added, and the solution
is allowed after 30 min. The washed ppt. is decom-
posed by standard NaOH, excess of which is titrated.
R. T.

ASAC-3LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

111 AND 2ND ORDER

111 AND 2ND ORDER

Ptselin, V.I.

J-3

USSR/Forestry - Forest Economy.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 69107

Author : Ptselin, V.I.

Inst :

Title : A forest Measuring-Calculating Instrument (LI-VP).

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Povolzhsk. lesotekhn. in-t, 1956, No 51, 165-172

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 30 -

177

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

***A Rapid Method for the Determination of Phosphorus in Brasses.** D. A. Mabelinay (Zavod. Lab. (Works' Lab.), 1937, 6, 372-373; Chem. Zentr., 1938, 1938, (11), 361).—[In Russian.] A variation of Bilitz's method is suggested. The alloy is dissolved in dilute HNO_3 in the presence of NaCl . After evaporation of the nitrous oxides, a mixture of NH_4 -molybdate, NH_4NO_3 , and NH_3 solutions is added. The precipitate formed is filtered off and dissolved in a known quantity of alkali, the excess of which is titrated.—D. R. S.

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON VARIANTS INDEX

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION ONE

SECTION TWO

SECTION THREE

SECTION FOUR

SECTION FIVE

SECTION SIX

SECTION SEVEN

SECTION EIGHT

SECTION NINE

SECTION TEN

SECTION ELEVEN

SECTION TWELVE

SECTION THIRTEEN

SECTION FOURTEEN

SECTION FIFTEEN

SECTION SIXTEEN

SECTION SEVENTEEN

SECTION EIGHTEEN

SECTION NINETEEN

SECTION TWENTY

SECTION TWENTY-ONE

SECTION TWENTY-TWO

SECTION TWENTY-THREE

SECTION TWENTY-FOUR

SECTION TWENTY-FIVE

SECTION TWENTY-SIX

SECTION TWENTY-SEVEN

SECTION TWENTY-EIGHT

SECTION TWENTY-NINE

SECTION THIRTY

SECTION THIRTY-ONE

SECTION THIRTY-TWO

SECTION THIRTY-THREE

SECTION THIRTY-FOUR

SECTION THIRTY-FIVE

SECTION THIRTY-SIX

SECTION THIRTY-SEVEN

SECTION THIRTY-EIGHT

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SECTION FORTY

SECTION FORTY-ONE

SECTION FORTY-TWO

SECTION FORTY-THREE

SECTION FORTY-FOUR

SECTION FORTY-FIVE

SECTION FORTY-SIX

SECTION FORTY-SEVEN

SECTION FORTY-EIGHT

SECTION FORTY-NINE

SECTION FIFTY

SECTION FIFTY-ONE

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SECTION FIFTY-THREE

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SECTION SIXTY-EIGHT

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SECTION SEVENTY-SIX

SECTION SEVENTY-SEVEN

SECTION SEVENTY-EIGHT

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SECTION EIGHTY-THREE

SECTION EIGHTY-FOUR

SECTION EIGHTY-FIVE

SECTION EIGHTY-SIX

SECTION EIGHTY-SEVEN

SECTION EIGHTY-EIGHT

SECTION EIGHTY-NINE

SECTION NINETY

SECTION NINETY-ONE

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SECTION NINETY-THREE

SECTION NINETY-FOUR

SECTION NINETY-FIVE

SECTION NINETY-SIX

SECTION NINETY-SEVEN

SECTION NINETY-EIGHT

SECTION NINETY-NINE

SECTION HUNDRED

NEYMAN, G.B., doktor biologicheskikh nauk; VOLKOV, P.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PTSITSYNA, L.V.

Checkrow planting of sugar beets using furrow openers with forced dropping and free falling of seeds. Dokl.Akad.sel'khoz.21 no.6:3-7 (MLRA 9:9)
'56.

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva. Predstavlena akademikom I.V.Yakushkinym.
(Sugar beets) (Planters (Agricultural machinery)

PTUKHA, M. (U.S.S.R.)

"Methodological Features of the 1959 Census of the Population of the U. S. S. R."
paper submitted 31st. Session Intl., Statistical Inst., Brussels, 2-8 Sep 58.

PTUKHA, M.

2-1-5/9

AUTHOR: Nemchinov, V., Academician; Ptukha, M., Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Ryabushkin, T.

TITLE: The Thirtieth Session of the International Institute of Statistics (30-ya sessiya mezhdunarodnogo statisticheskogo instituta)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Statistiki, 1958, # 1, p 56-62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the International Statistical Conference from the 8th to 15th August 1957 in Stockholm, Sweden. The authors give an unbiased review of the conference.

The International Statistical Institute has 382 members, two of them, Professor M.V. Ptukha, Associate Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and T.V. Ryabushkin, leading the statistical sector of the Institute of Economics attached to the USSR Academy of Sciences, are from the USSR. The following socialist countries were represented: USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

During the conference proceedings 128 scientific lectures were given, 14 of them by socialist scientists from the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The Soviet

Card 1/2

2-1-5/9

The Thirtieth Session of the International Institute of Statistics

scientists delivered 3 lectures on "The Balance Method in Economical Statistics" (V.S. Nemchinov), "Theory and Practice of the Index Method in the USSR" (T.V. Ryabushkin) and "The Method of Carrying out the Census in the USSR" (M.V. Ptukha).

Discussing matters of mathematical statistics the names of the Academicians A.N. Kolmogorov, S.N. Bernshteyn and of Professor A.Ya. Khinchin were repeatedly mentioned.

The announcement of M.V. Ptukha that the USSR will take part in the world census was accepted with great interest.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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PTUKHA, M.

26867- PTUKHA, M. D. P. Zhuravskiy kak statistik. Vestnik statistiki, 1949, No. 2,
S. 37-50.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949

ITUKHA, M

V

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Ocherki po istorii statistiki v SSSR (Outline on the history of statistics in the USSR) Moskva, 1 zd-vo. Akademkniga, 1955-

IV.

Includes bibliographies.

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Terletskiy, P. E. O Metodakh analiza i korrektsionirovaniya dannykh perepisey ob
etnicheskom sostave naseleniya zarubezhnoy yevropy — sm. 26827

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 34

PTUKHA, M.V., professor; KAGAN, S.S., doktor meditsinskikh nauk, professor.

Over-all morbidity registration method of the Ministry of
Public Health of the U.S.S.R. Sov.zdrav. 14 no.5:27-32 S-O '55.
(MLRA 8:12)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN USSR, chlen-korrespondent AN SSR,
zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki USSR (for Ptukha)

(VITAL STATISTICS,

morbidity registration system of ministry of health
in Russia)